

DIDS BURY PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDS BURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30th, 1917

No. 22

Lady and Gentleman Voters of the Didsbury Constituency:

I am the Liberal Candidate and I beg respectfully to ask you for your support.

Yours sincerely,

H. B. ATKINS



Ladies and Gentlemen:

Having been honored with the nomination as Conservative Candidate for the Didsbury Riding I beg to solicit your VOTE and INFLUENCE.

I STAND FOR

A clean, progressive government:

For the independant administration of the Telephone department and all provincial utilities:

A more stringent enforcement of the temperance measure as carried in the referendum of July, 1915:

Free rural hospitals:

Larger appropriations, economically expended, for the betterment of our roads and bridges.

If you honor me by election as your representative I pledge myself to use my best and every effort for the fulfilment of this platform.

I have the honor to be, ladies and gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

Wilbur Leslie Tolton

Broke His Leg

Mr. W. Blaine of Elkton came into town on May 24th to get a telegram from Military headquarters which announced that his son Private W. R. Blaine had been wounded but was remaining on duty. While in a local restaurant at night he was talking to a stranger who was at the same table whose remarks on the war and Canadian newspapers made Mr. Blaine protest strenuously. As the stranger still insisted on continuing his disparaging remarks Mr. Blaine, who has two sons at the front, could stand no more and proceeded to chastise the man. Unfortunately he, Mr. Blaine, tripped on the stove and broke his leg just above the ankle. He was taken to the Rosebud Hotel and is receiving the best of attention.

The matter was not brought to the attention of the authorities until late next morning and when inquiry was instituted the stranger had disappeared.

Might Have Been Worse

The recent heavy rains have caused the rivers and creeks to rise enormously and bridges and fords are being washed away.

Henry Reimer and H. Owen had a very narrow escape from meeting a watery end a few days ago when they were going over the old Pricey ford on the little Red Deer about three miles south of Elkton. The ford had been washed away but the men did not know it until the horses lost their footing and things began to happen very quickly. The men managed to save themselves but three fine horses were drowned, one belonging to Mr. Reimer and two to Mr. Owen. The horses were cut loose and the waggon floated down river another two or three miles but the men managed to scramble out to the banks of the river.

Election in Full Swing

Two meetings have been held in town within the last few days to put before the electorate the different viewpoints of the Liberal and Conservative parties.

On Friday night last the Liberals held a meeting at which their candidate, Mr. H. B. Atkins, and Hon. Duncan Marshall addressed the meeting. Mr. C. L. Peterson acting as chairman. The meeting was well attended and the remarks of the speakers were listened to with attention.

The Conservatives held their meeting on Monday night. Mr. W. L. Tolton, the Conservative candidate, and S. B. Hillocks addressed this meeting. Mr. N. Clarke acted as chairman. This was the first appearance of Mr. Tolton on a public platform and also his first appearance before the Didsbury public. There was a good attendance at the meeting and both speakers received close attention.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. (Dr.) J. L. Clarke will not receive on Wednesday, June 6th.

Rev. W. F. Gold, of Edmonton, will have charge of the Presbyterian church services on Sunday next.

No doubt people of both sides of politics would like to see a report of the speeches of their champions in the Pioneer as it is election time, but unfortunately, like a lot of other establishments and the farmers, we are suffering for the want of extra skilled help which we have been unable to get so we cannot give a fuller report of these meetings.

Olds passed the electric light bylaw last week by a vote of 82 for to 26 against. They are giving

some Calgary men a ten year franchise.

Mrs. J. C. Riner and Mrs. W. Durrer will have charge of the Red Cross tea room on Friday afternoon. Next week tea will be served on Thursday afternoon (election day) instead of Friday.

U. F. A. Meeting

The monthly meeting of the local U. F. A. will be held on Monday next, June 4th, at 2 p.m., in Berscht's old store, Didsbury. All U. F. A. members and others are especially invited to attend to hear Mr. Shenfield of Bowden on how to build roads.

P. P. Dick, President.

OPERA HOUSE

Tuesday Night, June 5th

A Thrilling Fantasy of the Mysterious Deep

Annette Kellerman

"The Perfect Woman"

— IN —

Neptune's Daughter

8,000 feet of fascinating film.

Prices 50c and 25c

W. S. DURRER

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDS BURY, ALTA.

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—One canvas tent, size 10x14, quality 12oz; 1 set driving harness, brand new; child's cot and mattress; bed spring; set single driving harness, nearly new; 2 screen doors, size 6ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 2ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. J. V. Berscht.

NOTICE—Owing to the continued advance in coal and repairs we are obliged to follow others in raising prices. Chopping after June 1st will be 10c per cwt. Maple Leaf Flour Mills.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein bull, 2 young fresh milk dairy cows, team 4-yr. old mares. Apply J. McLean, Didsbury, or Phone 31.

WANTED—At once 10 Grade Red and White cows, to freshen soon. A few carloads of No. 1 Timothy baled hay. Apply to A.R. Kendrick, Box 369, Didsbury. Phone 24.

WANTED—Eggs. We will pay the highest cash price. A. A. Perrin, egg dealer, Didsbury.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank You Can Buy to Advantage

You know how everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial for a while if necessary, open a Savings Account in the **Union Bank of Canada**, and, with the money in hand, buy at Cash prices? The discounts will help to swell your bank balance, and you will have a good start towards financial independence.

DIDS BURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

N. A. COOK, Butcher

SPECIAL FOR

THIS WEEK

Whitefish 15c Pound

LEUSZLER BLOCK, Telephone 127

The Story's Short

OUR 15 DAYS SHOE SALE

is now in full swing. Last Saturday was the opening day and it was well patronised. Think what it means to the **W** a **\$5,000 stock of High Grade Shoes** on the market when leather is still going higher and we have **reduced the prices lower than the present cost** for the next ten days. Since we will not permit us to state reduced prices but watch our circulars or call and examine our stock and prices. We will guarantee it is worth your while. Ask your neighbor about our sale.

Every pair of Shoes in the store is greatly reduced. Your money back if not satisfied.

TERMS CASH

J. V. BERSCHT

FARMER HAS POWER TO STRIKE A STAGGERING BLOW FOR LIBERTY

FOR IN HIS HANDS RESTS THE GREAT DECISION

The Cause of the Allies Depends to a Very Large Extent on the Production of Abundant Crops, and Every Effort Should Be Put Forth to Meet the Situation to the Fullest Extent

All roads lead to the farm. Without the active co-operation of the farmer the wheels of industry that drive the chariots of war would be on the scrap-heap and the heel of the Prussian invader on the neck of liberty-loving mankind. City folk, who in normal times eat at least three meals a day, rarely stop to think of the part the farm plays in ministering to their wants and their comforts. Rarely do bankers or men of affairs give serious thought to the farmer apart from the contribution he annually makes to the visible wealth of the community. Middlemen take a keener interest in the food producer, but it is the interest of men who hope to reap where others have sown. There are times when the thoughts of the non-agricultural classes turn to the farm. When crops fail and prices of food-stuffs soar, the people of the towns and cities are disposed to attribute the fault to the farmer. Little effort is made to co-ordinate town and country, to bring producer and consumer into touch, and to obliterate the lines of cleavage that too often keep them apart. The average townsman is ignorant of the economics of farming. He cannot understand why the farmer should not always be willing to raise an abundance of crops at low prices. Problems of labor, transportation, marketing facilities, and market prices, over which the farmer has no control, do not enter into his calculations. He has a vague idea that Agricultural Departments take good care of the farmer, and see to it that the road between the farm and the town is paved not only with good intentions, but also with legislative enactments that make it attractive for the farmer to farm not for a living only, but for a profit.

War has restored the city man's perspective. He now knows that he and the farmer have much in common. He sees that both have been exploited by interested middlemen; that neither the farmer nor the consumer has had a square deal in the past. Any scheme of reconstruction that does not free the farmer from the harassing restrictions now imposed upon his industry, by lack of facilities for marketing his products to advantage, will be strenuously opposed by the consumer in the city as well as by the tiller of the soil. The railways were made for Canada, not Canada for the railways. The same sound ethical principle applies to all the artificial barriers between the farm and the town. It is a disgraceful thing that, at the very moment when the thoughts of patriotic men are turned to the problem of increased food production men are gambling on the Winnipeg market in October wheat before the seed has been put in the ground. The famine stares the world in the face unless food production is greatly increased this year, is the deliberate conclusion of competent authorities who cannot be regarded as mere alarmists. The American continent, which is free from the darker tragedies of war, has a great duty to fulfill in the production of surplus crops sufficient to meet the craving necessities of countries more unfavorably circumstanced. Under the most favorable harvesting conditions the situation next year will be very grave. The abnormal influences of war in the reduction of crop acreage must be counterbalanced by a concentrated effort on this side of the Atlantic to avert the appalling suffering and privation that threaten the Allied countries through the shortage in food-stuffs. Steps must be taken, and quickly, not only to increase the acreage under crops, but also to provide for the proper marketing and distribution of the crops when harvested. Waste must be eliminated and prices so regulated that the poor as well as the rich shall have a fair share of the fruits of the land.

The appeal today is to the farmer. In his hands rests the great decision. It is with no desire to force his hand or to limit his freedom of action that the towns and cities are combining to co-operate as far as possible in restoring the balance of labor. The towns and cities have discovered when too late how much the cause of the Allies in this war depends on the farmer. It is in his power to strike a staggering blow for liberty. He has sent his sons to the fighting front; he has given his money to the cause in various ways; he has seen his hired help recruited for the army and has not complained. Now, at the eleventh hour, he is asked to do the impossible—to produce more crops. But with him, as with the lads at the front, the impossible is the way of duty, of patriotism, of sacrifice. Because the task seems impossible he will face it in the spirit of these spacious times. He will face it in the spirit of his forebears, who reclaimed the waste places of Canada

and who turned the barren wilderness into a fruitful garden.—Toronto Globe.

Victory Over Wounds

The Disabled Soldiers' Resurrection to a New Life of Activity

Canada should be as proud of her wounded soldiers' victory over their wounds as she is of the glorious fights in which they fell. Their struggle up from the depths of disablement is often as hard, and even as heroic, as their desperate defence of Vimy ridge.

A preacher on Easter morning was thanked for the inspiring sermon he had just preached, on the resurrection. He said: "I had my text resuscitated in front of me—a man in khaki, with an empty sleeve. He has had two resurrections already. He was buried by a shell explosion, and was dug out just in time to save his life. That was the first. He spent months in hospital, fighting his way back to health. That was the second.

"Doctoring and nursing of course did much for him; so did the exercises and occupations that they provide nowadays—perhaps the best part of the treatment. But the man himself was working out his own resurrection, by resolutely putting his own will-power into the task. Now he is almost ready to go out into the world, a better and abler man, he says, than he was before, in spite of his lost arm.

"While the rest of us are thinking of a resurrection beyond the grave, he has won a resurrection this side of it, to a new life of activity and independence among his fellow-countrymen."

Authentic cases resembling that are not rare in the records of the Military Hospitals Commission. Here are a few that have just been communicated to us:

A mechanic who enlisted in the Princess Patricia's Regiment was wounded, returned to Canada, spent three months in a convalescent hospital, and now earns double his former pay, having taken full advantage of the mechanical drawing and arithmetic classes carried on there. Writing to the hospital instructor, he says:

"When I enlisted, I was earning about \$3 a day at my trade. At present, and since my discharge from military service, I am, technically, a better man all around; I am able now to hold a job as foreman in a machine shop, with more than twice the salary I was getting before. This benefit to me is greatly due to your practical information, and my only regret is that I was unable, after my discharge, to continue instruction with you as you had advised."

Not every man, of course, can "double his pay." But one of the most cheering facts proved by experience during the war has been this—that almost all the disabled men, including the very seriously wounded, can be equipped once more with power to earn a good living.

And often, as Lord Shaughnessy said the other day, the occupations and training provided by the Military Hospitals system "recall astonishing talents which even the man himself did not know he possessed."

A Long Way From '76

Anglo-Saxon Race Finding Common Ground on the Defence of Liberty

British-Americans have nursed ever since '76 the firm belief that the American Revolution was in its basic principles a just revolution. They have been proud to remember that in that great struggle George Washington, an Englishman, led a nation of Anglo-Saxons into battle against the tyranny of a German king of England. Out of this feeling there has grown throughout the country a firmly founded belief that ultimately the destinies of the two great Anglo-Saxon races would again unite at some future day in the defence of some common cause. An American-British alliance is one of the foremost hopes of such prominent British-Americans as Viscount Bryce. We are a long way from '76, when a British officer organizes in the United States a regiment of British-born to fight for the defence of Old Glory. Evidently the Anglo-Saxon race has found once more a common ground in the defence of liberty.—Baltimore Star.

Fond Hope

Father—You have been running ahead of your allowance, Robert.

Son—I know it, dad. I've been hoping for a long time that the allowance would strengthen up enough to overtake me.—Boston Transcript Star.

The Farmer and The Hired Man

A Good Suggestion For Both Parties To Consider

Many a western farmer has clamored for hired help, and when he has got it, it has ruined him. Labor has always been scarce in Western Canada with the result that it has often been able to demand wages out of all proportion to its value on the land. It is scarcer today than ever it has been in the history of the country, and the question arises: "What is going to be done to put a reasonable limit on the wages of the hired man?"

If he is allowed to put up his services to auction, and close with the highest bidder, a new rate of pay will be established that will not readily be relinquished, even when prices of grain and cattle have dropped to a normal figure. A dangerous precedent is liable to be set that will spell the ruin of many of our farmers in the years to come.

There is the obvious solution that farmers throughout Western Canada should get together and fix a standard wage for skilled and unskilled labor respectively, the figures to be based on the season of the year. But this would need a basis of co-operation that does not exist among our farmers, unhappy, or, many evils they are subject to would speedily be banished.

Let us look at the question from the hired man's point of view. Perhaps in so doing we may find the answer, remembering that today's hired man is tomorrow's hired man's employer.

In the majority of cases, the farm laborer is not in Western Canada merely for a wage. He has his own ambitions, fortunately for the country, which probably centre on a homestead which he means to take up one day, when he has capital enough.

He hires himself out meantime, partly to acquire that necessary capital, partly to gain the no less necessary experience of western farming conditions. When the question of his wages arises, he naturally stands out for every cent he thinks he can demand. Ahead of him are months of rather irksome, and unquestionably hard work the fruits of which, as he sees it, can only be reckoned in dollars that will bring him nearer to his own independence.

This self-centered attitude is equally shared by the farmer, who sees in the hired man a necessary piece of human machinery, to whom so many dollars a month must be paid to crank it up for work.

Now surely these relations between the farmer and the hired man in a country like Western Canada are absolutely wrong. Except in the case of large farms, employing a number of hands, and with the result of the year's work practically guaranteed, the present system of wages gives rise to conditions diametrically opposed to the best interests of both farmer and hired man.

In seventy-five cases out of a hundred, better and more profitable relations might be established between the two, on the following basis:

Let the farmer pay the hired man a minimum salary of say \$30 a month and a bonus on the crop. Instead of treating the hired man as a necessary evil, and as a kind of living mortgage on the harvesting of his wheat, put him on a partnership basis, and give him a quarter, a fifth, or a sixth share in the farm, the extent of the interest to be determined by the size of the crop, the length of his services on the land, and his degree of capacity and experience. An agreement should be drawn up by a local solicitor, so that the hired man will know that his interests are properly protected, and that he is actually part owner in the forthcoming harvest, and can collect his share thereof, as soon as it is threshed.

Such an understanding should redound to the benefit of both parties. It would give the hired man a much more enviable position, ten times the interest in his work, and the opportunity to make a substantial stake, considerably in excess of accumulated wages, by his own labor and initiative. It would give the farmer a comrade as anxious as himself to harvest his crops on the most profitable basis, and it would ensure that the land itself paid the man's wage according to the yield, which would seem the right and proper basis of remuneration.

Self-Renunciation

In France Joffre played the part of a great man. He was for two years the idol of his country, and admired the world over. He used to declare that he cared little about men who had great military reputations to preserve; he was looking rather for men who were about to earn great reputations.

The day came when he was asked to accept the principle as applied to himself—he was asked to stand aside with the great reputation he had won, and make way for General Nivelle.

General Joffre was equal to it. He stepped aside. He did not get angry and go into politics, but kept on doing whatever was required of him. If the story of General Joffre is anything like what it is popularly supposed to be he will be a fine figure in history, not only for what he did, but for the spirit in which he made way for his successor.—Toronto Star.

GERMANY MUST ULTIMATELY PAY FOR THE DEVASTATION OF FRANCE

COMPENSATION FOR ALL WANTON DESTRUCTION

Cool-Headed Justice May Not Call for Reprisals in Kind, but Will Certainly Impose Payment for Damage Inflicted, Which Will Mean Indemnities Running Over Years

Forest and Prairie Fires

Saskatchewan Takes Action to Overcome These Scourges

The possibility of preventing damage by forest and prairie fires in Saskatchewan will be greatly facilitated by a new law which has recently been enacted by the Saskatchewan legislature. This law prohibits the setting out of fires except when certain specified precautions are taken, and provides for the appointment of the reeve as chief fire guardian in each rural municipality. All members of the provincial police shall be fire guardians, *ex officio*, under the new act.

Provision is made also for the appointment of fire guardians in unorganized areas. It is to be anticipated that the latter provision will pave the way for co-operation with the Dominion Forestry Branch, for the better protection of areas immediately adjacent to forest reserves.

The new law includes a provision for the permit system of regulating settlers' slash-burning operations in forest sections. The enforcement of this provision, through co-operation with the Dominion Forestry Branch, in the neighborhood of forest reserves, will greatly reduce the danger of damage to the forest reserves through fires coming in from the outside.

Such fires have been a fruitful source of damage in the past. Reports on all fires are to be made to the Provincial Fire Commissioner, who will be in general charge of the administration of the law.

The danger is some casual recourse to *les fumoirs*. The time is not too far distant when reprisals through fires could be made in the lovely cities of the Rhine. The Drachenfels might pay for the demolished castle of Concy. Such vengeance would be just, but mistaken.

Cool-headed justice would impose simply payment for damage inflicted, and indemnities running over years, and reminding children of the sins of their fathers would be a far more exemplary retribution than reprisals in kind.

If this view is correct, it has a distinct bearing on the peace terms. As a preliminary to negotiations, Germany should be required to surrender Hamburg and Bremen. It is only through possession of the great custom houses of the empire that there can be any certainty of collecting the vast indemnities which Germany will owe. The custom houses should be held until the guarantees for payment are adequate. It would be an exemplary act if the entente allies should commit the estimate of indemnity to an impartial tribunal, as The Hague court. Nothing would more strengthen the principle of international arbitration.—Prof. F. J. Mather, of Princeton, in *New York Times*.

Great Mineral Wealth

Mineral Wealth of British Columbia Could Take Care of British War Debt

There are enough minerals in Canada not only to pay the war debt of the Dominion but of the whole Empire. The mineral wealth of Canada is like that which was found in the Andean mountains from which the grand dukes in Russia secured fabulous fortunes, and it would not be surprising if the Rockies are not a portion of the same formation and connected by a dip below the sea. This is how the Marquis of Queensbury, one of the leading authorities on mining matters, spoke recently at Winnipeg on his way from British Columbia to England, intending to interest capitalists there in some of the new claims he has staked in the Canadian West. The people of Canada, he declares, need have no fear about the war debt, as the mineral wealth of British Columbia alone could take care of that and also of the debt of Great Britain. He has travelled in every clime and tongue and his conclusion is that Canadians do not realize the real value of their heritage in the matter of natural resources. Some of the greatest mining groups in the world has been seen before the next debt has passed. He has secured ten square miles of mineral country on Porcher Island, which he proposes to offer to the home government on condition that they establish a colony there. The marquis says he is surprised that more Canadians do not go in for this branch of study, especially those who have interest in geology.

Most of the prospectors now in the field, he says, have an eye for the most common ore and to the most valuable ones go untouched.

Food Profiteers Are Traitors

The monopolist who exacts unreasonable prices from the Canadian public for necessities of life just because war conditions enable him to do so is just as effectively a traitor as the munition maker who robes the government in a deal for war supplies. It amounts to the same thing—the weakening of national strength at a time when to weaken it is a crime. The food profiteer deserves the same punishment as the munition profiteer—and both of them deserve a good deal more than they seem at all likely to get.—From the *Editorial*.

If there is left in the world any principle of justice, the Germans must pay for the wanton devastation they are making in France. It is a vain that their dispatches plead military necessity. Law and custom of the civilized world limit such necessity. An army may destroy houses and villages which hinder the use of a particular terrain. Such right, however, is properly exercised only when a battle is imminent. There is no warrant for destroying a whole region, on the off chance that battles will be fought somewhere within its limits. In brutality ravaging one of the fairest portions of France, the Germans are consistent with their record in Belgium and Poland.

Their cruel and ignoble policy has, of course, its base in their theory of the conduct of war. Other nations expect to win by the impressions their troops make on the armed foe. Germany expects to win by striking terror into helpless non-combatants. She hoped to hasten victory by sacking Aerschot, Dinant, Louvain, and scores of hapless villages. She now hopes to make the cost of driving her back intolerably heavy by creating a wilderness as she withdraws. How shall such a nation be dealt with in defeat?

The danger is some casual recourse to *les fumoirs*. The time is not too far distant when reprisals through fires could be made in the lovely cities of the Rhine. The Drachenfels might pay for the demolished castle of Concy. Such vengeance would be just, but mistaken.

Cool-headed justice would impose simply payment for damage inflicted, and indemnities running over years, and reminding children of the sins of their fathers would be a far more exemplary retribution than reprisals in kind.

If this view is correct, it has a distinct bearing on the peace terms. As a preliminary to negotiations, Germany should be required to surrender Hamburg and Bremen. It is only through possession of the great custom houses of the empire that there can be any certainty of collecting the vast indemnities which Germany will owe. The custom houses should be held until the guarantees for payment are adequate. It would be an exemplary act if the entente allies should commit the estimate of indemnity to an impartial tribunal, as The Hague court. Nothing would more strengthen the principle of international arbitration.—Prof. F. J. Mather, of Princeton, in *New York Times*.

New Elevators

A String of Forty Elevators to Be Erected in Alberta This Year

Elevator companies are planning to construct this spring a large number of new storehouses in Alberta. The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative company counts on putting up forty elevators in the province before the 1917 crop is ripe, to reach from the Peace River to the southern boundary. Already 30 sites have been secured, and negotiations are under way for the remainder. All railway lines are being treated impartially, and new structures will appear this year on practically every branch line in the province. The total cost of the elevators is placed roughly at \$350,000, and the capacity of the structures will run all the way from 35,000 to 65,000 bushels each. The buildings will be planned much the same as those already in use by this company, with all modern handling and storing facilities.

Placing the average storage capacity of these elevators at 40,000 bushels, the total additional capacity which will be provided by this company for the 1917 crop will be 1,600,000 bushels. Work is to be commenced at once, and about 150 men will be employed.

Responsibility of the Professors

It is the professors who are just responsible for Germany's failure to understand the psychology of other peoples or, for that matter, to recognize that psychology calls for common-sense in its practitioners. The German people and the German government have been filled up by the professors with generalizations based on no facts at all or on facts unilluminated by the teachings of common-sense.

Coupled with the fundamental generalization of the Teuton "race" as the darling of destiny and evolution went the generalization of France as a degenerate nation that could not fight, of England as a shopkeeping nation that would not fight, of Russia as a semi-bestial nation that might be left out of account except when needed as a bugaboo for Socialists.—From the *New York Evening Post*.

A Canadian Trench Raid

Enemy Would Rather Face Anything Than the Canadians

The Germans have admitted at last that when it comes to a direct attack upon their trenches, they would sooner have any other force against them than the Canadians. They possess a ferocity, united to a coolness of action, that entirely disconcerts them. In its reports, the Canadian War Records office describes one of these recent raids upon the enemy, which amply bears out the verdict of the enemy. Stripped of all verbiage the account is as follows:

Our counter-blow was delivered at an early hour the following morning. Several parties took part in the operation. Under cover of an intense artillery barrage the attacking parties formed up outside our wire entanglements, and then advanced against the enemy trenches on a frontage of over 600 yards, including the well-known and strongly-fortified position known as "The Pimple."

The Germans for the most part were still covering in their dug-outs when our men poured into the trenches. On the left there was a strong resistance from the direction of the Triangle, the Germans attempting to bomb down to the assistance of the garrison directly attacked. However, the party detailed to protect the flank held firm, and thus permitted another party to penetrate across several lines of trenches to a depth of about 700 yards. Any Germans who resisted were quickly shot or bayoneted, and many dug-outs from which the enemy refused to emerge were bombed and then destroyed by portable charges. Nobody was left alive in the whole area over which our attack was spread.

Sappers and pioneers who accompanied the raid located three large mine shafts, which they completely wrecked. The enemy retaliation was directed in part upon his own front line. We remained in possession of the German trenches for nearly an hour and finally withdrew, taking with us 47 prisoners of the 11th Bavarian Regiment, including one officer and two N.C.O.'s.

To Increase Production On Dry Land of Prairies

Lethbridge Experimental Results Have Revealed Two Methods

How to apply stable manure on land to obtain the best results in the drier regions of the prairie is a problem not always well understood.

The most convenient time to haul manure is in the late fall, or during the winter and early spring when it is impossible to work on the land. On account of our dry climate the manure is apt to be coarse and dry. If this is ploughed under and a crop is put in at once, the results are almost certain to be disappointing, because, owing to the trashy condition of the manure, the soil is held too open and dries out rapidly. The manure so applied is only partially rotted by fall, for the growing crop has kept the soil so dry that proper decomposition has been prevented. Thus, instead of the manure being an asset, it has really been a detriment to the first crop.

From the experiments carried on at the Lethbridge station in this connection, it has been found that there are two methods of applying the manure to land that invariably give satisfactory results. The first, and probably the most satisfactory method, is to apply the manure on land that is to be summerfallow, hauling it any time that is convenient during the previous fall, winter or spring, for after it is turned under, while the land is being ploughed for fallow to a depth of seven or eight inches, it has plenty of chance to rot during the summer and become well incorporated in the soil. Should there be weeds or volunteer grain come from the manure they will naturally be killed by the surface cultivation given to the fallow. Manure in dry soils not only increases the plant food, but adds to the humus which increases the soil's capacity to retain moisture. The same method should be followed in applying manure to the vegetable garden, i.e., it should be ploughed under and the land should be allowed to remain fallow the same as for field crops, the only difference being that a heavier application of manure may be given. It is not advisable to apply manure on land that is to be ploughed and put into vegetables the same season; in fact, the only way this can be done without undesirable results is to use very well rotted material and give only a light dressing.

Another place where manure can be applied to advantage is on grass lands. It has been found that a mulch of any kind applied to the grass meadow in the fall is very beneficial, due in a large measure to the winter protection afforded the plants. Manure applied to grass land so applied, the winter snows and spring rains will pack it enough to make it lie so close to the soil that little, if any, will rake up when the hay crop is being cut the following summer. This fall application of manure is particularly recommended for all kinds of grasses, but it is also beneficial to alfalfa.

U. S. Senator Makes Good On Saskatchewan Farm

Interesting Story of How Wealth Is Quickly Attained in Western Canada

Can a man start life over again at sixty, or thereabouts, and "make good" in a new occupation under strange conditions? That is the question former United States Senator Burnell, of Massachusetts, found himself called upon to face when his physician told him he could no longer follow his life-career of railwayman. How Senator Burnell answered that question reads like a romance, and may interest others who, with the best part of their life gone, find themselves confronted with broken health or financial circumstances that demand a radical change of profession.

Senator Burnell's story is told in a recent issue of "The Nor'-West Farmer," an agricultural paper published at Winnipeg, Manitoba. He is one of many Americans who have not only found health and success on the broad fields of Western Canada, but, by their own enterprise and culture, contributing to the country of their adoption those solid qualities which make for an enduring civilization. His story is well told in his own words:

"I am American born, the son of a farmer," said Mr. Burnell, "and it is strange how later in life one will turn again to the employment of his boyhood, particularly if forced to drop his life work as I was. I left the farm and took up railroading, and in 1869 was station agent in a small town in Maine. In 1876 I was transferred to a station in New Hampshire, where I remained 27 years. In 1900 and 1901 I was elected to represent my town in the state legislature at Concord, and in 1903 was elected as senator for the fifth senatorial district of New Hampshire. From 1903 till 1914 I was agent in a large city for a railroad in Massachusetts; the last fifteen months of my service I worked about 455 days without a rest, which brought on a complete nervous breakdown. My physician ordered absolute rest—to go on a chicken ranch or something like that in the country where it would be quiet and without nervous strain. But I had heard of the Canadian west and its broad wheat fields, and the idea of raising wheat appealed to me. I came to Saskatchewan and purchased a half-section of C.P.R. land near Asquith and Duniferne stations on the C.N.R. and C.P.R., about twenty miles east of Saskatoon. I had buildings erected and took possession April 1st in 1914. My capital consisted of about \$2,000 in cash. I purchased an outfit consisting of four good horses and such implements as were necessary, and broke 100 acres, getting it ready for cropping in 1915. The following year I rented another quarter and bought a new horse outfit, putting in two hundred and thirty acres of crop. I also broke one hundred acres more on my own place and got it ready for the 1916 crop. My crop in 1916 consisted of about two hundred acres all on my own place. The two crops I have raised totalled just about \$10,000 to me. I have paid off all my indebtedness, and have a good balance on hand. Outside of the half section with buildings and mostly all under cultivation I have ten good horses and all the machinery needed to farm my half section of land, including a threshing outfit. My salary on the railroad averaged from \$20 per month at first to \$100 per month at last; my crop this year netted me over \$600 per month for the entire year's operations."

The West, and particularly Western Canada, is so often spoken of as the country of young men, that it is refreshing, particularly to those who have passed the half century mark, to learn that the age at which a man must make room in factory or office for younger blood is not too old to start life anew on the prairies, with the prospect of not only material success but additional years of vigor and usefulness. The story of Ex-Senator Burnell can no doubt be duplicated in many other experiences. It stands out as a reminder that nature draws no age limit on a man so long as he has enterprise and courage.

Expense Account of Czar Revealed

The Russian provisional government, following a demand by the council of workmen and soldier deputies, has decided to confiscate the lands and monasteries of the late imperial family.

A list of the expenses of the imperial family, never permitted to be discussed in the duma, has been published, the correspondent reports. Over \$20,000,000 a year of it was made up by direct state contributions. Among the items are: \$600,000 for automobiles and for the imperial stud; \$250,000 for hunting; \$1,000,000 for court ceremonies; \$1,000,000 for the imperial household at Tsarskoe-Selo.

The New Styles

He—The styles in women's clothes are scandalous.

She—Don't worry, dear. They'll change before you get me any, Judge.

Bored

First Professional Charity Worker (to second ditto)—I'm feeling awfully bored this morning.

Yes? So am I. Let's go and mind someone's business.

Poultry and Egg Production

A Plan for the Assistance and Encouragement of Urban Poultry Keepers

The present year will see a great increase in the number of urban poultry-keepers. The almost prohibitive prices of eggs and poultry during the past winter have caused many consumers to seriously consider the home production of these very necessary and useful commodities. It is important also that any efforts put forth in this direction result satisfactorily.

Many difficulties present themselves in attempting to rear chickens successfully on a small city lot. Experience has shown that the best way for urban poultry keepers to enter the poultry business is by the purchase of pullets in the fall. Well-matured pullets are the most reliable winter egg producers and if well cared for will not only produce plenty of fresh eggs for the breakfast table but also return a reasonable profit on the expenditure entailed.

Ordinarily, well-matured pullets are rather scarce and difficult to obtain in the fall of the year. It is believed, however, of the matter were taken up systematically by poultry associations that the difficulty could be overcome, and, incidentally, serve as a means of increasing interest in the poultry industry. Practically every large town and city has its local poultry association.

It is suggested that each association give some publicity to the suitability of thrifty, well-matured pullets for profitable winter egg production and advertise the fact that the association is prepared to constitute itself a medium to arrange for the hatching and rearing of pullets this spring and for their delivery in the fall. It could be announced that orders would be taken during the month of April and the first part of May. All those desiring pullets in this way could be required to join the association and make a small deposit covering the number required.

The association could then make such arrangements as might be necessary with nearby co-operative associations, farmers and breeders for the growing of the pullets, a minimum price to be decided upon for the different breeds and varieties. In the fall these could be assembled at some central depot in each locality and the distribution made in time to permit of the proper housing of the stock in permanent winter quarters before the severe weather set in, say by the last of October.

In order that greater effectiveness may be given to this proposal, the Dominion Live Stock Branch is prepared to extend, to all associations qualifying under these provisions, the same assistance that is given to associations desiring to purchase other kinds of pure bred live stock, namely, the payment of reasonable travelling expenses, during the time required to conclude the purchase and transport of the stock to destination, of representatives of associations, in any section of Canada, desiring to purchase pullets in lots of 300 or more.

Should it be desired, the Live Stock Commissioner will also nominate a suitable person who will be directed to assist him as far as possible in the selection and shipping of the pullets.

In the general interests of the poultry industry throughout the Dominion and the urgent need this year for increased production of eggs and poultry and the releasing thereby of a large surplus for export to Great Britain, it is hoped that as many associations as possible will take advantage of this proposition. All associations desiring to become active in this direction are requested to write the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, at once for further advice and instruction in the matter.

Rations and Health

The Soldier Relies on an Abundant Supply of Good, Pure Water

Last September General Haig instituted enquiry into the feeding of the troops. With experts from the War Office the bread, meat, butter, tea, coffee and cocoa, etc., were examined on the spot. On the whole, the commission reported favorably, and satisfied themselves that the methods of inspection could not be very well improved upon. Standards, quantities, and freshness of delivery however, were revised, with the result that officers and doctors are unanimous in declaring that the care with which rations are handled, accredits the splendid health of the troops.

Simultaneous with this, attention was paid to the water question, and it is interesting to note what a soldier has to say on the "dry" liquid at the front. "There is no drink that a soldier relishes more than good, clean, pure water. When one's pluck has to be got level with a stabbing affair, anything that will give you ginger for the job is preferable, but week in and week out the soldier loves his water. Since he has enterprise and courage.

Judge (to old-timer)—I haven't seen you here for six months. That's pretty good for you.

Prisoner—I've been sick a-bed, yer honor.

A Yankee Who Was King

Truth Is Again Proved to be More Strange Than Fiction

A monument was erected a few weeks ago to the memory of a dead monarch. It was just a simple pole, carved grotesquely and stuck in the ground like a fence post, but it represented a world of sentiment to those who raised it.

Strange as it may seem, the dead monarch to whom the honor had been paid by loyal subjects was a Yankee, a former sea captain who had imposed his welcome authority on a half civilized nation and had been accorded fealty in return.

The dead monarch was formerly Capt. Welsbarth, adventurer, "black-bird" and sailor, extraordinary, says the San Francisco Chronicle. "Forty years ago he went to San Francisco from Maine as mate in an American clipper ship. He reshipped for Australia and then into the South Seas on a trading expedition.

"Ten years later he came back with a belt full of gold and bought a saloon on the San Francisco waterfront. He presided behind the bar a year and then, tiring of a sedate life ashore, sold his saloon to his bartender for \$10, and with the laconic remark, 'This is no life for a white man,' sailed as a passenger for Tahiti. There he outfitted a little sailing sloop for trading.

"Afterward, it was rumored, he became a 'black-bird' recruiting by doubtful means Polynesian natives for delivery to plantation owners in Hawaii and other islands. In 1890 he put into Tabiteua, in the Gilbert group, and there he met Princess Teoti, daughter of the native chieftain. They fell in love and were married by tribal ceremony and later by a Christian missionary in Honolulu.

"Afterward Capt. Welsbarth quit black-birding and confined himself to trading. Until 15 years ago he made annual trips to San Francisco always accompanied by his wife. Then he quit roving and settled down in Honolulu.

"In 1914 his wife learned her father had died and that she had inherited the rulership of the isle. The English, who had taken over the group in the meantime asked her to return to keep the natives pacified. Capt. Welsbarth built the little schooner Teoti—named for his wife—and they sailed for Tabiteua. Mrs. Welsbarth became Queen Teoti and her husband was known as king.

"Early last month the little trading steamer Kestel put into Tabiteua and learned that Capt. Welsbarth had died there a month earlier of fever. The natives erected a monument in his memory, which was placed beside others reared to their rulers for the last five centuries."

Women Coming Into Their Own

No Idle Women in Europe, Says Mary Boyle O'Reilly

"Women are coming into their own today. This war has raised the standard of women," Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly told the women of the New England Press association the other day. Miss O'Reilly, the daughter of John Boyle O'Reilly, has just returned from Europe, where she had been a war correspondent since September, 1914.

"I was assigned a rather broad territory when I went abroad," she said. "The continent of Europe was my stamping ground—England, France, Belgium, Scandinavia, Russia and Poland were included in my district.

"You know little about your sisters on the other side of the ocean today. There are three million women working in overalls in England. No woman over there would dare be idle; poverty is no disgrace. No longer do the women of Europe consider the fashions. There are forty millions in Europe without homes and the women recognize their duty and are doing it.

"No matter who are doing the fighting, in every land that I visited the armies always had the women to speed them up, and out of this awful chaos we will see a noble type of woman rise as it were from the dust, and as the prayer of Poland would say, 'O, Lord, let that dust be free.'

Growing Rice in Peru

In two coast departments of Peru the cultivation of rice claims attention of the greater part of the inhabitants. The land is fertile, there is an abundance of water, and the climate is favorable. About 60,000 acres in these two departments are cultivated, giving an average yield of about 1,500 pounds an acre. It is estimated that the total production in these and other provinces will reach 40,000 metric tons in 1915-16. The quality is said to be unexcelled, and it finds a market in other countries as well as at home.

Perhaps the briefest funeral oration ever delivered was that of an old negro of Mississippi over the body of another of his race who had borne a very bad reputation. Lifting his hat and looking down upon the coffin, the old fellow said in solemn, funeral tones: "Sam Viser, yo' is gone. We hope yo' is gone whar we 'spect yo' hain't."

Women and War Work

More Than 30,000 British Women in Auxiliary Corps

More than thirty thousand Englishwomen have volunteered to form an auxiliary army corps for service in France. Within forty-eight hours after the scheme was first announced thousands of applications had been received and sacks of letters are still pouring into the headquarters of the movement at St. Ermin's hotel.

The women are to be sent in groups of two hundred across the Channel, and it is expected that at least five thousand will work near the firing lines. Before any of them are sent, three weeks training is required in England.

The immense success of the movement so far proves that if British women had been organized at the outbreak of the war, as the best feminine intellects of the country demanded, the present economic situation of the country might be substantially different.

The first aim is to secure women with skilled hands. They are wanted not merely in France, but in Britain also. The chief demand is for women mechanics, motor car drivers, cooks, stenographers, waitresses, packers, and telephone operators, milkers, shepherdesses, haymakers, horsekeepers, cowkeepers, market gardeners and harvester.

All the women enrolled are to be asked to hold themselves ready for service both in France and England. Those going to France receive a short preliminary training in England, including elementary instruction in hygiene and discipline. Unskilled workers are taught the rudiments of a trade sufficient to enable them to serve with the skilled labor.

The pay varies according to the duties, the minimum being \$5 weekly, with fourteen cents an hour for overtime, which is rather below the current rates. Twenty dollars is given each woman to provide a uniform, consisting of a khaki tunic and trousers, high boots and sombrero hats. A grant of \$25 is made at the end of the second year.

If the pay is low, it is scarcely likely to deter enrollment, for practically every applicant expresses a keen desire to be allowed to assist the army in France. Many state they are proud to be asked to help their men folk near the field of battle. Although they are not likely to get nearer than forty miles from the firing line, the sentimental consideration is creating wonderful enthusiasm among the volunteers.—New York Tribune.

Pioneer Days Nearly Over

Different Localities Will Develop Their Own Type of Products

The pioneering days of the world are drawing to a close, according to Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, who addressed the Western Canada Irrigation Association at their last convention on Agricultural Education in British Columbia.

"The time has come to plan definitely for utilizing our lands in perpetuity," said Dr. Wesbrook. "It is no longer easy, after having exhausted one piece of land, to sell out and move on. From now on, we may expect to see different localities in this country, as in Europe, developing each its own type of cereals, fruits and other crops and in addition definite and wholly desirable strains of livestock, which shall be known throughout the world as produced by and peculiar to those localities. We shall look forward to our analogies of Clydesdales, Percherons, Shropshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, Berkshires, and other strains.

"This is an ambition yet to be achieved. It is only possible when year after year, generation after generation, and century after century, the knowledge acquired by the father is passed on to the son and the desired goal is reached not alone through careful selection of the animals, but through careful selection, training and encouragement of the men who seek thus to glorify their calling.

"The pioneer liked elbow room, but elbow room will soon be hard to find. Individualism grew rampant. The pioneer's problems were his physical and biological and not his human environment. We shall hope for the perpetuation of individuality and for the growth of personal freedom. Such personal liberty for which every one should be ready to fight, is the individual's right to serve, and not his right to impose his will ruthlessly upon another. We are face to face with the relation of the individual to the mass. We can no longer think and plan in terms of individual, of community, of state or of nation, but in terms of world. This is the natural and inevitable evolution.

"We may expect to see specialization, increase instead of decrease. Our social complexities have increased with our scientific and economic progress. Specialization brings greater mutual dependence and greater danger of individual and group isolation. Group co-operation and co-ordination have not kept pace with progress in the various special lines. The two safeguards upon which we must

Britain Has New War Invention

Stokes Gun Discharges Accurate and Deadly Flight of Bombs

One of the commonest fallacies at the beginning of the war and for a long time after was that the Germans possessed all the inventive genius among the combatants. The Germans themselves thought so and continued to say so every possible occasion.

Now, however, that legend is exploded. The Germans know that England has beaten her at her own game. The giant howitzers that battered down the Liege and Namur forts have been equalled and surpassed by the products of the English gun factories, the German poison gas and liquid fire have been bettered both by the English and French and the British tanks have brought terror to the hearts of the Germans. New guns, new shells and new appliances of all kinds bear testimony to the inventiveness of the British brain and the capacity of the British workshop.

One of the latest death dealing devices to appear in the front line in France is the Stokes gun. It has been only vaguely described by the war correspondents, for the reason, of course, that detailed description is forbidden. The Germans know to their cost of its existence, but they do not know how the gun is made nor how it works so that the references to it must be more or less vague. One of the correspondents referring to it the other day said:

"It sends up into the air, like a group of lead pencils, a flight of bombs which sail down on to their objectives with deadly accuracy and a terrific explosive effect." Another correspondent writes of the "curiosities of a hail of Stokes bombs most awe-inspiring both in appearance and effect."

The inventor of the gun and the bomb it fires is Mr. Wilfred Stokes, who lives at Ockham in Surrey, and who is chairman of an engineering firm at Ipswich. When asked how he came to invent the gun Mr. Stokes said: "A friend of mine came back from France and told me he was convinced that this war was a battle of wits and that the side which could produce the most effective death-dealing machines would win.

"I am a peaceful man and had never wished to invent a gun that would so much as lift an eyebrow, but this idea just came to me after what my friend had said. A good deal of experimenting, chiefly on my own ground at Ockham, ended in the production of the present gun, the chief characteristics of which are simplicity, lightness and quickness in firing."

Dogs and Cats in War

Are Put to Good Use in Ridding the Camps of Rodents

Hundreds of cats and thousands of dogs are now serving their countries at the front. The canines have a wide range of duties, according to breed and size. Sledge dogs are used in transporting supplies over the mountains in the winter months, and big Belgian dogs also draw machine guns. The Red Cross has hundreds of four-footed assistants who search out the wounded in the "No Man's Land" between the trenches. Terriers and spaniels also have important duties to perform in freeing the trenches of the swarms of rats which infest them. The cats "do their bit" in the various storerooms back of the front, where the mice would work great damage if left alone.

The demand for cats as mouse catchers and for dogs as rat catchers is greater than the supply. From all over France cats have been shipped to the front to conserve the precious food supply from the ravages of rodents. Country cats are preferred to city cats for this purpose. In the early months of trench warfare the trenches swarmed with rats, but this problem has now been solved by the French military authorities. They announced that each pilot fetching a rat catching dog to the trenches would be rewarded by two days' additional leave of absence on his next permission. Since that order was issued every soldier who visits his home makes it a point to find a terrier or a spaniel to take back to the front with him. Each owner of such a dog is also entitled to a small sum for each rat killed and the fortunate owner of an ambitious canine is greatly envied by his comrades.

The dogs and cats who serve their country in this way are favorites with the soldiers, and they find life easy and agreeable, with lots of sport and plenty to eat. Fido has only to bark or Puss to meow to induce the polices to divide up their food.

A War Innovation

The war has produced the lady chimney-sweep. In Camberwell, London, England, Mr. G. Gould's daughter, whose husband joined the army in the early days of the war, has bravely cast aside all feminine prejudice against smoky work and assists her father on his daily round. She is only twenty, and not only does she push the barrow, but she can push the brushes and carry the bags on occasion. She starts out fresh and neat in the early morning, and arrives back tired and sooty—but always happy.

Comparison of The Two Blockades

Germany's Methods of Blockade Never Had a Shadow of Validity

The difference between the British and German blockades is easily stated and in a few words. The British blockade is physical and effective, and therefore valid against international law; it is directed against contraband cargoes and not against the lives of neutrals; and it is conducted under the legal sanction of the prize courts. The German blockade, or rather its declaration of intention to blockade, makes no pretense to observe the rules prescribed in the Declaration of Paris, to which Prussia was a subscriber in 1856. It proposes not to establish a cordon around British ports and seize and condemn as prizes ships that try to enter with contraband cargoes but to loose submarines over wide areas of the high seas and sink indiscriminately and without warning the ships of all nations found within such zones. The crews of such vessels are to have no chance for their lives and their owners no chance to establish their rights in prize courts.

The German declaration is recent enough to be remembered. It is summed up in the one sentence, "All ships met within the zone will be sunk." The British declaration of blockade made in a note to this government March 15, 1915, probably is not so well remembered, particularly in minds "seeking to justify" the American course, and it may be well to repeat its terms. Sir Edward Grey wrote:

"The government of Great Britain has frankly declared, in concert with the government of France, its intention to meet the German attempt to stop all supplies of every kind from leaving or entering British or French ports by themselves stopping supplies going to or from Germany. For this purpose the British fleet has constituted a blockade, effectively controlled by cruiser cordon all passages to or from Germany by sea. The differences between the two policies is, however, that, while our object is the same as that of Germany, we propose to attain it without sacrificing neutral ships or non-combatant lives or inflicting upon neutrals the damage that must be entailed when a vessel and its cargo are sunk without notice, examination or trial. I must emphasize again that this measure is a natural and necessary consequence of the unprecedented methods, repugnant to all law and morality, which have been described above, and which Germany began to adopt at the very outset of the war, and the effects of which have been constantly accumulating."

Germany's methods of blockade never had the shadow of validity, and as much was tacitly admitted when the German government announced that it would abandon them after the sinking of the Sussex. The American government had then notified the German government that the continuance of diplomatic relations was dependent upon that abandonment. Now, after nearly a year, the German government serves notice of the withdrawal of its pledge and its purpose to resume, without restriction, its illegal and inhumane methods of sea warfare. The United States took the only action it could take under its former notice, and is not only "toting fair," as between the combatants, but with its own citizens, whose lives and property were threatened—Kansas City Times.

Prohibition Coming To Great Britain

Let it be remembered that much has been done by the government's decision to restrict the output of beer to ten million standard barrels per annum, and to limit by 75 per cent, the quantities of spirits and wines released from bond for consumption. This, let it be remembered, involves a loss of revenue of about thirty-five millions. But it is not enough, and it will soon be seen that it is not enough. Mr. Lloyd George has to keep his government together so far as he can, and we know the attitude of many of them towards the trade. But we are persuaded that the moment he sees the Violet Spectre of famine coming upon us he will take his courage in both hands and, acting in the name of the nation, prohibit all traffic in strong drink till the end of the war. The moment he takes that step we shall be relieved of a burden too heavy to bear.—From the British Weekly.

Grace's uncle met her on the street one spring day and asked her whether she was going out with a picnic party from her school.

"No," replied his eight-year-old niece, "I ain't going."

"My dear," said the uncle, "you must not say 'I ain't going.'" And he proceeded to give her a little lesson in grammar: "You are not going. He is not going. We are not going. You are not going. They are not going. Now can you say all that?"

"Sure, I can," responded Grace quite heatedly. "There ain't nobody going."

Shipments of manganese ore from the Russian ports of Potti and Batum decreased from 788,214 tons in 1914 to 9,750 tons in 1915.

Seeding Down To Grass

One of the Very Best Methods of Combating Weed Trouble

The difficulty of securing sufficient help on the farms to work the fields under cultivation; the increasing scarcity of native grasses in many districts, due to the land being broken up, together with a realization by many farmers of the fact that seeding down to grass is one of the best methods of combating weeds, are creating quite a demand for information on methods of seeding down.

Experiments have been conducted on the Scott Station, at Scott, Sask., to determine the best kinds of grasses to grow, and the best methods to adopt in seeding down. Western Rye Grass has been found to give slightly heavier yields of hay, than does timothy or bromegrass, particularly in the second and third crops. It is equal in feeding value and makes a more dependable grass for hay purposes.

Brome grass has proven to be one of the best pasture grasses, providing, as it does, pasture for a long period each season. It should not be sown on heavy soil, except for permanent pasture, however, as owing to its persistent nature, it is almost as difficult to eradicate as couch grass.

Kentucky Blue Grass, Meadow Fescue and Red Top have also been grown at the station. The yields of hay from these grasses are not as heavy as from the timothy, rye or bromegrass. Notes taken on the aftermath indicate that the Kentucky blue grass would prove valuable as a pasture grass.

The experiment to determine the best preparatory treatment for seeding down, have given some interesting results. Sowing on summerfallow land has given an average yield during the past four years of 2 tons 110 pounds per acre. Sowing on land that had grown a crop of roots the previous season has given a yield of 1 ton 130 pounds, while sowing on fall ploughed wheat stubble has given an average yield of 1 ton, 380 pounds. The second year, the difference in yields from the various plots has not been so striking, nevertheless the plots sown on summerfallow have given a slightly greater yield.

Seeding down with a nurse crop has, during the past four years given an average yield of 1 ton 910 pounds from the first crop of hay harvested, whereas seeding down without a nurse crop has given almost double this amount, namely, 2 tons 368 pounds. The nurse crop was wheat.

Oats have been tried as a nurse crop and cut for hay. This plan, up to the present, has not proven satisfactory, owing to the fact that the hot, dry weather which usually prevails at the time of cutting the oats, dried up the young, tender grass plants.

In conducting the above experiments, the seed was mixed with the grain and sown with the nurse crop. When sown alone, the grass seed was mixed with cracked wheat and sown with an ordinary grain drill. Uniform cultural treatment was given all plots at the time of sowing. The soil was well worked down and usually packed before and after seeding. Packing before sowing made it possible to sow the seed at a more even depth. Packing after seeding gave a more uniform germination.

Life Preserver And Travelling Bag

A Unique Invention That Would Prove Useful in an Emergency

Designed not only to look like an ordinary travelling bag but to be used as one under ordinary conditions, a life preserver that has just been invented apparently provides a sensible solution of the problem of safety at sea in time of sudden emergency.

The bag is equipped with a false bottom that serves to hold in folded position a water-tight union suit which is attached in such a way that the bag and suit act as a water-tight unit. In an emergency all that is necessary is to dump out the contents of the bag, remove the false bottom to let the suit unfold, and get inside. The user then closes and locks the top over his head and jumps into the water, the required buoyancy being supplied by the bag. The body of the bag is equipped with a window and with valves that admit air but not water. Inside, there is space for storing food and water sufficient to last several days. To prevent disarray in case the water-tight suit is punctured, an air-tight bag that is easily inflated is installed inside the travelling bag.

Her Turn Next

Smith got married. The evening of his first pay day he gave his bride \$14 of the \$15 salary and kept only a dollar for himself.

But the second pay day Smith gave his wife \$1 and kept \$14 himself.

"Why, John," she cried, in injured tones, "how on earth do you think I can manage for a whole week on a paltry dollar?"

"Darned if I know," he answered. "I had a rotten time myself last week. It's your turn now."—Chicago Herald.

Hearing Is Believing

Teacher—Rachel, use indigo in a sentence.

Rachel (after much thought)—The baby is indigo cat.—Exchange.

Claims Against Alien Enemies

Department of Finance Compiling a Record of Enemy Property

The department of finance at Ottawa is circularizing the Dominion to discover real and personal property in Canadian territory belonging to enemy subjects and to ascertain claims of British subjects against enemy subjects or governments.

The letter now being distributed, reads:

The minister of finance for Canada has been appointed public custodian of enemy property in Canada, under the provisions of the consolidated orders in council respecting trading with the enemy, assented to May 2nd 1916.

In view of such orders-in-council and of the proclamation of his excellency the governor-general, issued Feb. 12, 1917, and published in the Canada Gazette on the 17th of the same month, it is important that full information should be obtained with regard to all property, real and personal in Canadian territory belonging to enemy subjects, and also with regard to all property, real and personal, in enemy territory belonging to British subjects, together with claims British subjects may have against enemy governments.

In order to comply with the directions contained in these orders, returns are required from all British subjects, firms or corporations resident or carrying on business in Canada, who are directly or indirectly interested in any matters coming within the classes of subjects following:

(1) Property, real or personal, in Canadian territory, belonging to enemy subjects.

(2) Debts, including bank deposits and bank balances, due to, or held on behalf of enemy subjects resident or carrying on business in enemy territory, or due to or held on behalf of enemy subjects resident in Canada.

(3) Property, real or personal, in enemy territory, belonging to British subjects resident or carrying on business in Canada.

(4) Claims of British subjects resident or carrying on business in Canada against enemy governments.

If you are directly or indirectly interested in any of the classes of information set forth be good enough to advise the department of finance, Ottawa, under which of the classes you desire to make a return when the necessary form will be sent you.

Boy Scout Notes

Items Gleaned From Far and Near of Interest to the Boy Scouts

"Do your Best" is the motto of the Wolf Cubs. It is not only the motto but the aim of every member of this junior organization. Day in and day out Wolf Cubs are endeavoring to "Do Their Best." That is why the movement has spelled success from the very beginning. A Wolf Cub is a boy between the ages of nine and twelve, who has promised on his honor to do his best, to do his duty to God and King, and to do a good turn to somebody every day.

When Cecil Rhodes died and left his money for scholarship purposes, his will directed that to win a scholarship a man must develop notable literary and scholastic ability; love of the out of doors, strong, virile personal character and an unselfish desire to serve others. A New York State Boy Scout, Ernest S. Griffith, of Utica, N. Y., has filled the above requirements, which means that he will have three years and \$4,500 to spend at Oxford University, England. Griffith's training as a Scout laid the foundations for his success.

The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, University is offering one scholarship annually to a Boy Scout who is resident in New York State and who fills certain requirements. The conditions include his being a First Class Scout and having at least ten out of the following fourteen merit badges: Forestry, Camping, Bird Study, Cooking, Business, Pioneering and Stalking, First Aid, Personal Health, Civics, Photography, Marksmanship, Horsemanship, Pathfinding and Taxidermy.

The candidate must satisfy the entrance requirements of the College by having fourteen out of the following fifteen units for College entrance: English (four years), 3 units; History 1 unit; Elementary Algebra, 1 unit; Plane Geometry, 1 unit; Solid Geometry 1-2 unit; French or German, 2 units; Physics, 1 unit; Science, 2 units; Freehand or Mechanical Drawing, 1 unit; Elective, 2-1-2 units.

The terms stipulate that there must be at least three applicants in any one year from which the College of Forestry may select the one who satisfies the conditions most effectively. The free scholarship covers the amount of the annual incidental laboratory and infirmary fees, and the Scouts who secure the scholarship will be able to take four years of work for the cost of books, clothing, room and board.

Satorically Disappointing

First Girl—So you met Mr. Blank, the famous writer at the reception. What do you think of him?

Second Girl—Not much. His clothes are quite old-fashioned and I understood that he was celebrated for his style.

Bagdad Taken At The Right Time

British Prestige Regained in Far East by Justice to Mohammedans

Of the four holy cities of the east, three, Mecca, Medina and Bagdad, are now in the hands of the allies, and any day may come the announcement that the fourth of them, Jerusalem, has fallen. This news will have especial interest to Canadians as the army under Sir Archibald Murray which is operating in Palestine is made up of Australians, New Zealanders, Canadians and the pick of the Indian troops who have been training in Egypt for the past two years. We may be sure that when the war ends none of these cities will be restored to Turkey, and that the British flag will float over them as long as the empire endures. Though Mecca is the greatest of the sacred cities, according to the Moslems, the fall of Bagdad will make a greater impression throughout the east than did the news that the grand sheriff of Mecca had declared the independence of the city from Turkish authority and had raised an army to make good his declaration.

Mr. Cunliffe Owen writes to the New York Sun that the defeat of the British at Kut was really a blessing in disguise, although not many of us will consider the surrender of Townshend and his gallant little army a matter for belated rejoicing. Nevertheless, Mr. Owen says that if Bagdad had fallen at the time when Townshend was within a day's march of it the result might not have been so well received by the Moslem world.

Two years ago the taking of the city by a Christian army might well have been regarded as a profanation, and there are not fewer than 90,000,000 Moslems in India. What

ever opinion they had of the Turks, the Turks were at least their co-religionists, and in certain parts of Bagdad neither Christian nor Jew is allowed to set his foot. The taking of Bagdad early in the war might have given offence in some quarters, and might have added to the difficulties that have been experienced in India since the beginning of the war.

In the past two years, however, the Moslems have learned more about Britain than millions of them knew before.

They have learned of the role that Britain played in the liberation of Mecca and Medina in the past year. The Grand Sheriff of Mecca they regard as the chief prophet of their faith, the appointed guardian of Mecca, their holy of holies. They have seen him, with British assistance, restore the independence of Arabia as a kingdom.

They have heard, as Mr. Owen says, of the great honor conferred upon the Caliph when he travelled down from Mecca to Jeddah to visit in state the imposing fleet of British and French vessels assembled there to do him honor and hail him as king. They have heard of his reception on board, with royal salutes, and of the imposing embassies sent to him at Mecca by Britain and France, composed of the greatest Moslem dignitaries under their sway.

They know also of the steps taken by the two powers to guarantee the safety of pilgrims desiring to visit Mecca, while the war is in progress.

Therefore those of them who may have had doubts and apprehensions on the subject a couple of years ago realize that they have nothing to fear from Britain, that she will as scrupulously respect their holy cities and shrines as she would respect Westminster Abbey, and that henceforth their most sacred cities will have the protection of Britain and France. The capture of Bagdad by Townshend might have had an important political effect upon the Moslem world, but his failure did not result, as Germany and Turkey fondly hoped, in any great accession to the central powers on the part of the Moslem world.

Mr. Owen may be rather straining a point when he sees in the early failure a real blessing, but apparently nothing of prestige was lost at the Kut which has not been regained. The additional and important fact has been impressed upon the Moslem world that the British always "come back."

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

— BY —
KATHARINE TYNAN
WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

There was a field path that ran by the boundary hedge of the New Cottage to Linthorpe, a little village on the side of the hill. At this hour it was very lonely. The quiet fields full of dew and mystery had once been a battlefield. They said that if you dug there you might turn up a skull after the first few spadefuls of earth. It was enough to keep the rustics away from the fields after nightfall, even though there was a stile midway of the fields by which one entered a little copse, and the stile was known as the Lovers' Stile, because of the many hearts and darts and entwined initials of lovers that were cut into it and on the near trees. Also in the copse was a Wishing Stone, a Druid's Altar, the learned called it, and if one sat there and wished for one's heart's desire one was bound to get it.

The roses were out in the garden, of the Old Cottage, great heavy cabbage roses, little tea-roses, letting loose their scents on the night air. Syringa was heavily sweet in the hedgerows; the garden, drenched with silver dew, seemed breathing out its whole heart in the coolness after the heat of the day.

It was the night for young lovers, the Squire said to himself. If one had not grey hairs and mature pulses one might quite well lose one's head and do anything foolish on such a night.

The moon was coming up behind the hill, just showing the horn of her silver crescent. Presently she would illuminate vale and hill, but for the moment she gave little light. All was in pale obscurity, for the afterglow had not yet quite faded from the sky.

There were many sounds in the night—the hooting of owls, the whirr of the nightjar, the hum of the great bumble-bees as they blundered along, striking what ever was in their path. Suddenly a new sound came in the night—the call of a plover. Standing inside the privet hedge—the privet was almost as sweet as the syringa—the Squire noticed the plover's call and wondered. How on earth did the plover come on this well-drained upland, with its fall to the valley? There were no marshy places, no running water, such as the plover loves.

There it was again—short, sharp, insistent. Vaguely he was aware that when he had walked up to the door of the New Cottage he had heard the same sound—a smaller pipe then. It was very loud for a plover. And there were no plovers there. It was someone imitating the plover; a signal of some kind; a lover's call, or perhaps one of the village boys calling to another.

While he listened the door of the Old Cottage opened, sending a long flood of light down the path between the apple trees. Dolly stood on the threshold, came out and seemed to listen, standing just beyond the little green porch. She listened, her head bent. The Squire's fingers closed on something near him. A sharp aromatic smell rose to his nostrils. It was a bush of Lad's Love. There was another name for it, he remembered: Old Man's Beard.

His pulses began to beat fast, as he watched the girl all in white beyond the apple boughs. She was lonely, his poor little girl, grieved and fretted. He began to wonder what she would say if he were to go to her and tell her he loved her, and ask if her golden youth could ever turn to his grey hairs.

He wondered what had put such foolishness into his head. It must have been some way in which Dolly had looked at him of late, sending him swift glances from her slumberous beautiful eyes, then veiling them with her white lids and long lashes. What had she meant by it if she had realized his forty years?

"She should never have looked at me. If she meant I should not love her," muttered the Squire to himself. Poor little Mary Champneys; there would be always an altar dedicated to her white memory in his heart; but that shadowy memory had receded into the background of his life. Something warm and glowing had come in its place. A good many women had been willing and eager to make him forget Mary Champneys, and

had given up in despair. And now, in the inexplicable way of love, love had come, for a girl who had looked at him from under her long lashes, like a sleep-walker—a golden bee he had called her once, in an unusual flight of fancy—that was all but it had been enough to waken his sleeping heart. With the realization upon him, he felt somewhat guilty and ashamed for the little saint whose white beauty like the moonlight had dominated his life coldly all these years.

"My dear!" he said to himself. "She would not if she could have condemned me to be wifless and childless, because she left me."

He started forward. He was in a mood to fling away his doubts, his chills—to seize on the girl and woo her as she should be wooed. "My dear! my delight!" he whispered.

Then there came again the call of the plover. Dolly Egerton was listening, her hands clasped together, her head bent, something tense in her attitude, as though she was absorbed entirely in the act of listening. She drew to the door behind her. For a moment he could not see her in the darkness. She revealed herself, shadowy-white going away from the house round through the little plantation at the back.

He did not think of anything but that she would return. He walked up to the door, pushed it, and found that it yielded. There was her shaded lamp, the sketching block on the table, with a little figure just sketched in. Her gloves lay on the table amid a confusion of books and papers, artist's materials of one kind and another. Her hat swung by its pink ribbon from a knob of a carved chair. Amid the confusion of the table, a space had been cleared for a tea tray. A little kettle was singing on the hearth. There were two or three roses in a glass which must have been very near her cheek as she sat at work.

Her aura, her atmosphere, met in the quiet little room. He drew in deep breaths of delight at being there. Then he had suddenly a guilty sense. Perhaps he ought not to be there. If a village gossip chanced to see him! He knew what such people were; how easily he and Dolly would come to be discussed, spied upon, an occasion for scandal.

He glanced at the open door and the path of light down between the apple boughs. There was a white moth fluttering toward the door, a little speck of paleness on the track of light. It would burn itself at the lamp if it came in by the open door.

He laid down his book on the table beside the sketching block and went out, closing the door to softly behind him so that the moth might be safe, without latching it. He almost expected to meet her in the doorway, and was afraid of startling her. Where had she gone, stealing into the darkness? He remembered. She had a kitten, a blue Persian, very like the one Mrs. Bartlett had brought from the hospital, which she carried about on her shoulder, its soft, large face against her damask cheek. She had complained that the creature would wander, cared nothing for the comforts of a house, even in rainy weather.

"She is not like Keeper, who would never leave me," she had said. "She is a wild thing. I must go round the house calling her every night before she will come in from the dark garden and the fields."

Something rubbed itself gently against his legs, purring—the kitten. He took her up and stroked her, rubbing his cheek in her soft fur as he had seen Dolly do.

Again the plover's call rang out clear and sharp. Why, it was no plover! He knew for certain now that it was someone mimicking the plover, and missing the sleepy softness that would have been in the bird's call. It was a summons. All at once he knew that it was for his Dolly, and that she had gone in answer to it.

His heart turned suddenly cold. His exhalation fell dead within him. A chill rage seized him against someone, something. Not against Dolly. What toil was she caught in, his poor little beautiful sweetheart? What snares had been laid for her innocent feet? It came to him as he followed quickly that she had gone unwillingly. The droop of her figure, her hanging head as she listened for the call, her gliding, slow steps as she went. What ever trust she kept she did not go to it happily. She went to it asleep. He knew now at last why she looked at him half asleep. Someone had power over her—evil power. He cried out to the angels of God to protect her.

(To Be Continued.)

Poet (to editor)—I hope that you didn't throw my poem into the wastebasket?

Editor—Oh no.

Poet (eagerly)—Then you accepted it?

Editor—No, I threw it out of the window.

Quite All Right

"See here that costume is cut entirely too low for a ballroom."

"Don't be absurd, mother. This is a street suit."

MRS. KIESO SICK SEVEN MONTHS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my housework. I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to

try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own housework. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for themselves how good it is."

Mrs. CARL A. KIESO, 596 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

The great number of unsolicited testimonies on file at the Pinkham Laboratory, many of which are from time to time published by permission, are

proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the

treatment of female ills.

Every ailing woman in Canada is cordially invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is

free, will bring you health and may

save your life.

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

For Regenerated Belgium

Plans to Build Railroads Like Those of This Continent

Regenerated Belgium will model some of her important railway lines on the American plan. Railway capitalists of that outraged nation have sent an agent to America to study railroad operating methods, railway shops, and, more especially, the important electric installations on trunk lines in various parts of the country. The name of this Belgian agent is Joseph Carlier. He is Assistant Professor of Railways at the University of Liege. Professor Carlier said he believed that at least \$200,000,000 would be spent to place the railways of Belgium on a proper footing after the war, and that the United States would doubtless be called upon to supply a large part of the new equipment.

Mr. Carlier is also a member of the special commission which was installed in Paris last fall, the members having been appointed by the Belgian minister, for the study of electrification of the Belgian railways.

"We have approximately 8,000,000 people and a little over 3,000 miles of broad gauge, and about 4,500 miles of single-track railroad. We have also a system of narrow-gauge railroads, something like 1,500 miles, for small freight traffic. Our freight stations are unusually long and very large. I think we should adopt many of your ideas as to car building. I think we shall have to make compartment cars for the most part. Belgium is a windy country, and we cannot very well have a long, one-room car such as you have in America, because it would be much too drafty."

CANADIAN SOLDIER'S LETTER

Says Dr. Cassell's Tablets Have kept him Fit through Two Wars

Sapper A. Hartley, of the A. Company, Canadian Engineers, whose home address is 200, Traquair-street, London, Ontario, is one of the many who have written in praise of Dr. Cassell's Tablets. He says: "As a constant user of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, I would like to add my testimony to their value. I used them when I was in the South African War, and, finding the benefit of them there, have taken them since whenever I felt rundown. I always recommend them, for I know that they do all that is claimed for them. In my opinion they are the best tonic anyone can take for loss of appetite, poorness of the blood, or general weakness of the system."

A free sample of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be sent to you on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing. Address: Harold C. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, M'Caul-st, Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the surest home remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Sleeplessness, Anæmia, Nervous Ailments, Nerve Paralysis, Palpitation, and Weakness in Children, and during the critical periods of life. Sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout Canada. Prices: One tube, 20 cts; six tubes for the price of five. Beware of imitations and to certain hypochondriacs. The position of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is known only to the proprietors, and no imitation can ever be the same. Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England

The Armies of Labor

Influence That Will Attract Soldiers to Farming

Love of life in the open is fostered by service on the field of battle, thus this influence will attract many of the fighters of Europe to farming and the restoration of ravaged lands. The military experience will have increased the manual skill and technical efficiency of thousands of other soldiers. Modern agencies for the distribution of labor are more numerous and scientific than they were a century ago, a generation ago. We shall see the soldiers of Europe marching back into the armies of labor as did Cromwell's Ironsides in 1649, when it was said of some specially efficient and industrious worker that he was quite sure to have been "one of Oliver's men."—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The Banner Spring Is a Sleepy Thing

It is made of 100 steel spiral springs, tempered in oil, that yield under pressure to every curve of the body, no matter how heavy or how light. It "fits the sleeper."

Its Non-Rusting Enamel Finish is guaranteed not to damage bedding. The genuine "Baumer" spring is guaranteed for 20 years. Your dealer has it or will get it for you. Ask for it by name.

The Alaska Bedding Co.

Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding

Calgary WINNIPEG Regina

"Alaska on an article means High Grade Every Particle"

136W

Redpath SUGAR

2 and 5 lbs. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

If better sugar is ever produced than the present REDPATH Extra Granulated, you may be sure it will be made in the same Refinery that has led for over half a century—and sold under the same name—REDPATH.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

15

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

A Just Tribute

Secure His Interest in the Business Side of the Farm Work

Six per cent. of the 400 farmers who were visited in connection with an agricultural survey by the Commission of Conservation in Dundas county in 1910, were paying members of the family who remained at home to work on the farm. No farmer was found who had taken the members of the family into active and actual partnership in the farm enterprise.

It is essential that many of our best boys remain on the farm and help in developing rural life into what it could and should be. Some of our farm boys may be better suited for occupations other than farming, but those who are suited for farming and wish to farm should be given encouragement to do so.

Boys on the farm are too often allowed to drift along with very little attention being paid to them. The boy will be more likely to become a willing worker if his interest is aroused in the business side of the work and he will gain ability to save if he is taught to spend thoughtfully and wisely. These two factors, willingness to work and ability to save, are fundamental for future success. Permit the boy to participate in the practical business transactions of the farm as the conditions allow. Let him do some of the buying and selling. When he has decided that he will be a farmer, the father may be gradually relieved from some of his responsibilities through a partnership arrangement.—F.C.N. in Conservation.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any druggist's.

The quiet wedding may be the calm before the storm. Sometimes a genius fools people by wearing good clothes.

Miller's Worm Powders act mildly and without injury to the child, and there can be no doubt of their deadly effect upon worms. They have been in successful use for a long time and are recognized as a leading preparation for the purpose. They have proved their power in innumerable cases and have given relief to thousands of children, who, but for the good offices of this superior compound, would have continued weak and infested.

Might Be Fooled

"That answer was a setback," said John G. Johnson, the lawyer, discussing a case in Washington.

"It was like the answer of the man whose dying wife looked into his eyes and said:

"George, after I'm gone, do you think you'd marry again?"

"I may," said George gloomily. "If the trap is set different."—Dallas News.

A law to prevent "dumping" after the war is being drafted in Japan.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS CURE CONSTIPATION

Childhood constipation can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach thus curing constipation, colic, indigestion and the many other minor ills of the ones. Concerning them Mrs. Louis Nicols, St. Paul du Bouton, Que., writes:—"My baby suffered from constipation but thanks to Baby's Own Tablets he is a fine healthy boy today. It gives me much pleasure in recommending the Tablets to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

American Regret

Americans will feel a certain envy in the thought that Canada has outdistanced us in settling the battle line, which is the frontier of our civilization.—New York Tribune.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

"Biggins attaches a great deal of importance to his opinions."

"You can't blame him," replied Miss Cayenne. "An opinion costs him so much intellectual effort that he feels like making a pet of it."

An Oil for All Men.—The sailor, the soldier, the fisherman, the lumberman, the out-door laborer and all who are exposed to injury and the elements will find in Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil a true and faithful friend. To ease pain, relieve colds, dress wounds, subdue lumbago and overcome rheumatism, it has no equal. Therefore, it should have a place in all home medicines and those taken on a journey.

"Some of our greatest sacrifices bring us little credit."

"That's right," replied Senator Sorenson. "When I suppress my natural inclination to arise and waste time in speechmaking nobody ever takes me by the hand and congratulates me."—Washington Star.

A Patriot

"What is your opinion of a patriot?"

"Well, my opinion is that a patriot is a man who actually serves the flag that others cheer for."—Detroit Free Press.

"THAT'S THE POLISH"

2 in 1

SHOE POLISHES

10¢ -BLACK-WHITE-TAN-10¢

F. F. Dalley Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton, Can.

BEING OVERSTOCKED
WITH
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

we will sell this line of goods until June 9th at the following prices:

25c packages for 20c.
50c packages for 40c.
\$1.00 packages for 80c.
\$1.50 tins for \$1.25
\$3.75 pails for \$3.25

Corresponding reductions on International Ointments, Remedies, Etc

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.
AGENTS -o- DIDSBURY

Stop--Read!

I will take your milk or cream fifty-two weeks in the year and will give you in exchange the best service, highest prices, accurate tests and prompt returns. What more do you want? An enquiry costs nothing. Call and see me, or Phone 23, before consigning your shipments.

CLOVERHILL CREAMERY
DIDSBURY ALBERTA.

R. LeBlanc, Proprietor.

FARM LOANS
(ALBERTA FARM LOANS ACT)

LOANS to Farmers, Ranchers, Dairymen may be obtained for a period of **30 YEARS** on first Mortgage Security.

Interest rates at actual cost.

REPAYMENT may be made by equal annual instalments of Principal and Interest.

Full payment accepted at end of 5th year. or any time thereafter without notice or bonus.

For further information address:

W. V. NEWSON,

Deputy Provincial Treasurer,
Edmonton, Alberta.

NOTICE

In the matter of the Town Act and a mending Act and in the matter of a By-law to close part of Alberta Street within the Town of Didsbury.

TAKE NOTICE that on the 18th day of June, A.D. 1917, the Council of the Town of Didsbury intend to pass the following By-law, the enacting words of which are as follows:

"THAT the most westerly 46 feet throughout of Alberta Street as shown in a plan of the Town of Didsbury, of record in the Land Titles office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as Plan 4793 "I" be closed to the general public.

THAT the portion taken from the said Alberta street become appurtenant to the Lots in Block "J" according to said Plan 4793 "I" and Plan 2678 "H".

THAT the Title to the said portion of Alberta street above mentioned be made out in the name of the Town of Didsbury until such time as the owners of the Lots in Block "J" aforesaid make application for the title from the Town of Didsbury and pay the necessary expenses incidental thereto.

Dated at Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta, this 15th day of May, 1917.

EARL E. FREEMAN,
Solicitor for the town of Didsbury,
as instructed in this behalf.

To Melancthon Shantz, Didsbury, Alberta, as to Lots 6 and 7 in Block "J", Plan 2678 "H."

To Solomon S. Gole, Bridgeport, Ontario, as to Lots 8 to 14, inclusive, in Block "J", Plan 2678 "H."

To Jonathan R. Good, Didsbury, Alberta, as to Lot 5, Block "J", Plan 2678, "H."

To Town of Didsbury as to Lots 1, 2 and 3, Block "J", Plan 2678 "H."

To Manasseh Weber, Didsbury, Alberta, occupier of Lots 8 to 14, inclusive, Block "J", Plan 2678 "H."

To J. W. Carlyle, Calgary, Alberta, occupier of Lots 4 to 5, Block "J", Plan 2678, "H."

To Jonathan R. Good, Didsbury, Alta. Benjamin Good, Didsbury, Alberta. Henry E. Weber, Didsbury, Alberta. And Dilman G. Moyer, Alsask, Sask., as to Lot 4, Block "J", Plan 2678, "H."

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. OSMOND, Prop.

Subscription: \$1.50 per year
U. S. Points: \$2.00 per year

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$2,730 15
Town collections, P. F. Reed 27.75
\$2,757.90

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 497.45
J. Hosegood 15.00
\$512.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$ 415.25
Miss Jean Marshall 50
J. Hosegood 15.00
\$430.75

Rosebud Items

There is not much doing in agriculture on account of the wet weather.

J. C. Stevens is in a very serious condition with the quinsy. Dr. Clark is in attendance.

Charlie Deadrick has put in a new pair of stock scales on his farm.

Geo. Thaler and Sol Weigand entertained the paper hanger the first of the week.

Miss Alberta Shantz was a visitor at the W. H. Ault home the first of the week.

Westerdale News

Notwithstanding the rain, services at Westerdale were well attended on Sunday.

Miss White conducted services at Zella last Sunday.

Mr. J. M. Murphy was on the sick list this week.

Miss Nita Nolle spent Sunday with Miss Stella Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Honey and family came from Washington this week to visit her mother, Mrs. Swing and brothers and sisters.

Mrs. R. B. Wilson was visiting at Amos Wilson's of Westcott, this week.

Neapolis Doings

Weather conditions have been wet for the last week. The Neapolis teams have been out working when it was not fit weather for a dog to be out.

This week will nearly finish all grain sowing except it be patches of green feed.

The Misses Johnston spent the week end with their grandma.

Mr. MacNeal avoided what might have been a bad runaway by his coolness. The horses bolted when Mr. MacNeal was between them unhitching.

JUDICIAL SALE

Pursuant to the Order Nisi and final Order for Sale made in a certain action there will be sold at public auction by George B. Sexsmith of Didsbury in the Province of Alberta, Auctioneer, in front of the Golden West Hotel in the Town of Didsbury in the Province of Alberta, at the hour of 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday the 30th day of June 1917, the following lands and premises, namely: the East Half of Section 8, in Township 31, Range 28, West of the Fourth Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, more particularly described in Duplicate Certificate of Title No. 12 R 26.

The Property will be subject to a reserved bid which has been fixed by the Master in Chambers. The Purchaser is, at the time of the sale, to pay down a deposit of ten per cent. of the purchase price to the Vendor or his solicitors, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid into Court to the credit of this action as follows, that is to say:

15 per cent in 90 days from date of sale without interest.

25 per cent in one year, 25 per cent in two years, and 25 per cent in three years from date of sale with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, or at the option of the purchaser the whole amount may be paid within 60 days of the date of sale without interest.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions as approved by the Master or a Judge of this Honourable Court.

The Plaintiff is informed that the property consists of 320 acres more or less situate about 8 miles from the

Town of Didsbury, which is the nearest railway station and that about 125 acres have been broken and that there are upon the premises a dwelling house, barn and two granaries in fair state of repair. The land is a black loam with clay sub-soil.

For further particulars apply to Patterson & Macdonald, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, 220A-8th Avenue, West, Calgary, Alta.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 21st day of May 1917.

Laurence J. Clarke
Clerk of the Court.

Approved, L. F. Clarry,
Master in Chambers.

\$10.00 REWARD

Strayed, a black filly rising 2 years old; little white on one hind foot, few white hairs in forehead, branded JK on left hip. Above reward will be paid for return or information leading to recovery. M. H. Brown, Didsbury.

of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311, for taxes due to the said Municipality to December 31st, 1916.

A. MCNAUGHTON,
Secretary-Treasurer



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

S. R. WOOD, Secy. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street. Business Phone 120
Didsbury - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L. L. B.
(Successor to W. A. Austin)

Solicitor for
Union Bank of Canada.
Royal Bank of Canada.
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Town of Didsbury.
MONEY TO LOAN
Didsbury - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street. Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.G.
Physician & Surgeon

Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128
DIDSURY, - ALBERTA

VETERINARY SURGEON

Dr. I. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.

I am prepared to answer calls day or night. Parturition work and surgery my specialties.

Phone Central DIDSURY OR 018

DR. A. J. MALMAS,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College.

Obstetrics, Surgery and Animal Dentistry a Specialty.

Calls answered day or night.

PHONE 143

Residence King Edward St., DIDSURY



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), or certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 60 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$100 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300. W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

—1141.